NEW-YORK MONDAY, MAY 24, 1869.

Vol. XXIX No. 8,775.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CUBA.

THE LATE BATTLE BETWEEN THE SPANIARDS AND QUESADA—OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM PRESIDENT CESPEDES.

WASHINGTON, May 23.-News has been received here, direct from Cespedes, by Cubans in this city, confirming fully the defeat of the Spanish forces in attempting to open the railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe. The date and channel of receipt is kept private for prudential reasons. The loss of the Spaniards is set down at about 1,000 in killed and wounded. The Cuban force is stated to have been 3,500 men, under Quesada, intreuched on the read. The Spaniards numbered about the same. The fighting was by far the severest which has taken place during the war. The battle was decided by the arrival of the Marquis of Santa Lucio with 4,000 men, a large number of whom were mounted but who, though very poorly armed, made a desperate and successful charge on the flank of the Spaniards. Of 500 colored troops a little over 400 shot their officers and went over to the Cubans. The remainder are neither with the insurgents nor the Spaniards, and are supposed to have taken to the woods. All the baggage, provisions and ammunition of the Spaniards, carried in ten cars and dragged on the rails by oxen towith the dead and the chief part of the wounded were abandoned to the Cubans, who, after the battle, advanced six miles to Sar Miguel, where they destroyed the barracks and quarters in sight of the retreating Spanlards. The loss of the Cubans is given at several hundred, but the Cubans here ridicule the idea of its being equal to that of the enemy, who attacked the intrenchments. A vessel, since returned to the United States, had a few days before lauded arms and ammunition The Spanish Gen. Letoria is reported wounded, but whether in that action it is not said. Cespedes and the insurgents feel confident of success.

REPORTED LANDING OF FILIBUSTERS-SEVERE FIGHTING. HAVANA, May 22, via KEY WEST, May 23.-Information has been received here of the landing of 200 filibusters near Gilbara. There was an obstinate fight with the troops on the shore, in which the Spanish captured two cannon and lost 32 men, and the insurgents lost 80 killed and wounded. The

Fighting is reported near Trinidad and Cienfuegos with heavy losses and appalling atrocities on both

Remedios is in a state of anarchy. The insurgents are ubiquitous in that jurisdiction, and small bands of Spaniards and Cubans are engaged in mutual murder and robbery.

NO OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE FILIBUSTERS. HAVANA, May 23 .- The United States steamer Yantic has arrived from Hayti. The Government has received no official dispatch announcing the landing of filibusters on the island.

TUNNAGE DUES ON AMERICAN VESSELS. HAVANA, May 22.-In future all American vessels entering the ports of Cuba will be charged the same tunnage dues as on Spanish vessels. The rains, which have prevailed here for the last few days, have ceased

FRANCE. AUDIENCE OF MR. WASHBURNE WITH THE EM-PEROR.

PARIS, May 23 .- Gen. Dix bade farewell to the Emperor to-day, and Mr. Washburne presented his credentials as his successor. Mr. Washburne, addressing the Emperor, said he had been authorized to express the hearty wishes of the President of the United States for the happiness and health of His Majesty, and for the prosperity of France, and the desire of the Government and of the United States to mainand cultivate amicable relations with France, and to uphold and perpetuate the traditional friendship of the two countries. He trusted while guarding the interests confided to him his residence near the court of His Majesty would con-

The Emperor replied that he was glad to welcome Mr. Washburne as the representative of the United States, and pleased to receive assurances of the friendship of a Government with which close sympathy and amicable feeling had existed upinterruptedly for a hundred years. He heartily concurred in the hope expressed of the continuance of these relations, and was happy to welcome as Minister near his court a gentleman so distinguished in the history of

BEGINNING OF THE ELECTIONS.

The elections are progressing in an orderly manner, and the vote will be heavy. The Government candidates are at the present moment ahead, the Opposition purposely holding back for to-morrow.

THE FRENCH DERBY. The French Derby took place to-day. The grand prize of Paris was won by Count F. de Lagrange's ch. c. Consul, by Monarque out of Lady Left, beating Sardaigne second and Pandonr third. The betting at the start stood three to one against Consul, and live to one against Sardaigne and Pandour. Four-

THE REPUBLICAN PRESS STILL HOPEFUL-PRO

POSED ABDICATION OF QUEEN ISABELLA. Manuary, May 22.-The Republican newspapers of Ins city assert that the recent vote of the Cortes has paly deferred the scheme for a Federal Republic, not defeated it. A republic, sooner or later, must come, through the want of a monarchy and the absence of unanimity on the part of the majority of the Cortes. Queen Isabella has proposed to abdicate in favor of her son, the Prince of Asturias. Gonzales Bravo, her former Prime Minister, and others have advised her otherwise. Adelardo Lopez de Ayala, the Minister for the Colonies, has resigned. In the Cortes yesterday article 34 of the national Constitution was adopted. The Civil Marriage bill has been

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE THRONE. May 23.-Admiral Topet has been appointed Minis ter of the Colonies ad interim. It is rumored that Prince Augustus of Portugal will be put forward as a caudidate for the Spanish throne, and that negotiations are on foot for his marriage to a daughter of the Duke

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRESS ON MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH AND THE

LONDON, May 22 .- The Times this morning has another editorial on the Alabama question, suggested aby the recent speech of Mr. Forster. The Times says I that England has equal cause of complaint against America. Great Britain resisted the temptation to recognize the South, thereby inflicting sufferings on her own people, disobliging an ally, and, in fact, de-. clared in favor of the North, and is now misunderstood and accused of hostility and selfishness.

The Pall Mall Gazette (an independent paper) also has a leading article on the Alabama claims question. The writer says: "Whatever England did in respect to the Americans, France did, and ten times more; for nothing but our refusal of her invitation to recognize the Southern Confederacy saved the North from a more trying and doubtful contest."

The Weekly Spectator (Whig), published to-day, also discusses the question. The truths told by Mr. Forster, the old and stanch friend of America, must teach the Americans how universal the resistance would be if Mr. Sumner's demand were seriously

Sir Francis Head had communicated several addi-Sended by America to the Canadian revolt in 1837.
He asserts in his letter accompanying the documents what Mr. Summer's language applies to that case as sell as to the case of the Alabama, but that the Eu-

glish Government never received or claimed indem-

GREAT MEETING AGAINST THE IRISH CHURCH

One of the greatest meetings ever assembled was held in Belfast, Ireland, to-day, to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It is estimated that nearly 200,000 people were present.

> DENMARK. THE ST. THOMAS TREATY.

LONDON, May 22.-The rejection of the treaty for the sale of St. Thomas by the United States Senate causes much irritation at Copenhagen.

GERMANY.

BARON GEROLT AT BERLIN. Berlin, May 22 .- Baron von Gerolt, the Prussian Minister at Washington, has arrived in this city.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS TERMINATED. LONDON, May 23 .- The difficulty with the Chinese Government, arising out of the persecution of the Christians in the North, has been settled. The latest dispatches from the British Legation at Pekin state that the Mandarin who countenanced the persecutions has been removed from office.

CONVOCATION OF A CONGRESS OF JAPANESE PRINCES—PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN—HAKODADI TO BE ATTACKED BY THE FORCES OF THE MIKADO-JEDDO NOT TET OPENED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20 .- The steamer China. from Hong Kong April 19, and Yokohama 30th, has arrived. She experienced a heavy monsoon on the route to Yokohama, and from thence strong south-west winds to this port. She brings 1.310 passengers and 1,310 tuns of cargo. The passengers for New-York are Thomas Ely, N. J. Comstock, J. Parsons, the Rev. Mr. Todd and wife,

cargo. The passengers for New-York are Thomas Ely, N.
J. Comstock, J. Parsons, the Rev. Mr. Todd and wife,
Capt. J. G. Creighton, C. D. Southall, John C. Howard,
and Louis Vallidar. For Europe, Capt. Danny, R. A.,
and six others.

The following Chinese advices are received: The funeral ceremonics of Major Gen. Brunker, commander of
the English forces in China and Japan, and LieutenantGovernor of Hong Kong, took place on the 27th of March
with full military honors, the English, American, and
other naval officers taking part in the procession. The
American Minister was shortly expected at Shanghai
from the South. Beside visiting Canton, it was his inteation to place a Vice-Consulate in Haman as soon as he
could communicate with the Governor of Pekin. Mr. C.
D. Whilams, a well-known resident of China, had been
selected for the post. Advices from Pekin are to the
effect that a terrible droutly was prevailing, and unless
rain fell soon serious damage would result to the crops.
The Emperor visited the temples daily for the purpose of
offering prayers for rain. Several Manchos had broken
into the Imperial Treasury and plundered it of 2,000 tacls
silver. Velocipedes are numerous in Shanghai. Canton
advices report that the weather continues unfavorable
for the new teas. Some tea men assert that the whole of
the first crop is seriously damaged. The United States
steamer Oneida was at Hong Kong. The flag ship Piscataqua sailed from Hong Kong. The flag ship Piscataqua sailed from Hong Kong on the 16th of April.

The China brings the following Japanese advices: The
condition of political affairs was unsatisfactory. The Mikade had left Kloto for Yedda, where a General Congress
of the Princes of the Empire were expected to assemble,
by command of the Mikade, in a few weeks. The report
that several of the leading Daimies had surrendered their
territories and sovereign rights and privileges to the Mikado had left Kloto for Yedda, where a General Congress
of the Princes of the Empire were expected to assemble.

by command of the leading Daimios had surrendered their territories and sovereign rights and privileges to the Mikado was confirmed. The imperial fleet had left for Hakodadi to attack and onst the Tegnwa Klau, but owing to an accident to the minchinery of the ram Stonewall, the fleet put back and anchored at Urgabay. Great excitement prevailed at Hakodadi, in expectation of the attack by the forces of the Mikado. One of the leaders of the Tegnwa was assassinated for advocating surrender to the Mikado. A steamer belonging to the Japanese Government was blown up while anchored of Yeddo. The powder magazine was accidentally ignited. It is reported that sixty lives were lost. The opening of Yeddo remained a dead letter, owing to a biunder of the Government, which placed every difficulty in the way of business being freely transacted. The urgent remonstrances of the foreign Ministers had caused the Japanese Government to take steps to remedy the current evil.

MEXICO.

END OF THE SINALOA REVOLUTION OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED - GOVERNMENT SUCCESSES -ANOTHER UPRISING EXPECTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20 .- Advices from Mazatlan to May 6 have been received. Official dispatche from Gen. Parro announce the termination of the revolution in the State of Sinaloa. Gen. Corona is daily expected from Durango with reënforcements. Another uprising is anticipated, with Gen. Placide Vega as leader. The United States steamer Pensacola and the English steamer Chanticleer had arrived at Mazatlan. The cap-tain of the latter had received a letter ordering him to collect \$300, confiscated by the Custom-House authorities

THE NEW DOMINION.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN BANK-PROBABLE RE-SUMPTION OF BUSINESS.

TORONTO, May 22 .- The excitement attend ng the failure of the Royal Canadian Sank is subsiding. The bills are selling at from 80 to 90 cents. The directors have issued a circular urging bill-holders and depositors not to be alarmed, as there is not the slightest danger of loss to them. Hopes are entertained that within a short time the business of the bank will be resumed. The statement of the affairs of the bank for the mouth end-ing the 15th of May is as follows. Total liabilites, \$1,230,-401; total assets, \$3,500,334. There is no run on any of the

THE MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

THE TELEGRAPH POSTAL SYSTEM RECOM-MENDED-THE BRIDGE QUESTION-ADJOURN-

MEMPHIS. May 21 .- An evening session of the Commercial Convention was held, at which several committees provided for in the morning session, were an nounced. A resolution, requesting Congress to put the telegraph system of the country under the control of the Postmaster-General was adopted. A resolution requesting Congress to prohibit the building of any bridge on the Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri less than 400 Mississippi above the mouth of the Missouri less than 400 feet span, or on the Ohiobelow Pittsburgh less than 300 feet span, was adopted. The Committee on Emigration reported at great length; and Dr. Noyes of Louisiana, opposed the report in an able speech. A resolution was adopted tendering the thanks of the Convention to its officers, the press. citizens, &c. At 11:30 o'clock p. m., the Convention adjourned sine die.

NEW RAILROAD ENTERPRISE IN KANSAS.

St. Louis, May 22.-Judge Parsons, President of the Kansas branch of the Kansas-Pacific Railway, reports that the people of the Neosho Valley have organ ized a Company to build a railroad from Emporia, Kansas, to Holden, Missouri, which will put Southern Kansas in connection with St. Louis by a route 150 miles shorter than the railroad connection of the same region with Chicago. From Emporia, south-west, the contemplated road will pass through the Osage Indian lands to Alba-querque, New-Mexico. This road will traverse some of the finest agricultural and grazing land on the Continent.

THE QUESTION OF DECORATING SOLDIERS'

GRAVES ON SUNDAY. BUFFALO, May 22 .- The Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic having charge of the ceremonies of decorating the soldiers' graves on Sunday, the 30th inst., publish this morning correspondence between themselves and certain clergymen, relating to a request to change the day for the ceremony. The Committee decime to comply with the request of the clergymen for reasons generally approved by the public.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

George Gordon, a pioneer and prominent of San Francisco, died on Saturday. The beautiful grounds of the La Clede Racing Association, near St. Leuis, will be subdivided and sold at auction about the middle of next month.

Ten thousand bushels, in bulk, of wheat, a part of 100,000 bushels shipment from St. Paul for Liverpool, via New-Orleans, arrived at St. Louis on Friday.It has rained for several days past

throughout the entire Pacific Coast, and it still con-tinued on Saturday. It is thought considerable damage will be done to the crops. . The miners of Scranton, Penn., held a il meeting on Saturday on the question of suspenthe vote stood—for suspension, 369; against suson, 408. This is decisive; there will be no suspension, 408.

... A fire broke out on Saturday in Nickols & Lynde's brick block, Plattsburg, N. Y., occupied by Hyman Brothers, dealers in dry-goods, and Miss Welden, dressmaker. The loss on the building and goods will amount to about \$20,000. Insured for \$12,000.

The crop reports in the neighborhood of Memphis are generally good, except in regard to cotton, the stand of which has not proved good in many instances, and the ground has been plowed up and corn has been planted in its stead. The wheat is remarkably fine.

WASHINGTON.

THE ELECTION IN TEXAS-RETRENCHMENT IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT-EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE'S VIEWS ON OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN-CHARGES MADE AGAINST PERRY FULLER-THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE I

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1869. The Virginia Constitutional election question having been diposed of by the President. troops of people from Texas and Mississippi are present to obtain decisions in their cases. There are of course two parties from each State, one in favor of an early election, and the other wanting delay, owing to the importance of the crops of corn and cotton in Texas this year, and the danger of leaving it for the prosecution of a campaign in the middle of Summer, when it requires the most care. It is very probable the election will not be ordered until late in the Fall, although the President is expected to decide the question very soon Judge Paschal had an interview with Gen. Grant yesterday, with reference to the matter, but the President said he could not decide upon the subject

for a few days. The Navy Department continues the reduction of the number of its vessels, and expects before the Summer is ended to dispose of all of the supernumerary war vessels and transports now owned by the Government. Two steamers, the Glascow and Buckthorn, have been ordered to be sold at the Pensacola Navy-Yard on the 7th of June. The vessels may, however, be purchased at their appraised value, and 10 per cent advance, at any time previous to the day

A prominent gentleman of this city, who visited ex-President Peirce during his recent trip to Baltimore, who had a long conversation with him, says the ex-President spoke favorably of the appointment of Mr. Motley, and expressed the opinion that it was no time for thoughtless and loose declamation upon foreign issues. The state of things on the whole view he regarded as delicate and critical; and that a general war might result in effects and consequences of a more serious nature than human sagacity could essay to foretell. Mr. Pierce is much improved in health, and will spend a portion of the Summer at Rye Beach, New Hampshire.

Perry Fuller, the late successful Democratic Collector of New-Orleans, arrived here this morning, to attend to certain charges of fraud made against him by a special Treasury agent, whose report is probably ere this on file in the Customs Bureau. Fuller left a warning to some of the New-Orleans papers that have attacked him for his dishonest management of the Custom-House, that he would return at the earliest day possible to require a substantiation or absolute retraction from them of their charges.

The President and Mrs. Grant will leave here early in June for West Point, New-York, where they will pass several days during the annual examination, which commences on the 1st and terminates about

the 17th of June. The funeral of Commodore Charles Stewart Me-Cauley, to-day, was one of the most imposing ceremonies that has been held here for years. The ser vices were attended by a very large number of people, including members of the Cabinet, Generals of the Army, Admirals and Commodores in the Navy and by all the prominent people in the city. The deceased was 76 years of age, and a nephew of Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, the oldest officer in the service. He entered the service in 1800, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion was in command of the Norfolk Navy-Yard, and, under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, destroyed the property at that place to prevent its falling into the hands of the Rebels.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles of New-York has been appointed by the President a delegate to the Seventh Session of the International Statistical Congress, to be held at the Hague. Mr. Ruggles received two similar appointments under the Administration of President

Mrs. Harriet Balch Macomb, wife of the late Alex-Army, died at her residence in this city, on Friday night, in the 86th year of her age, after a protracted illness. Her funeral will be held to-morrow.

Gen. Ferrill of Iudiana, recently commissioner Third Assistant Postmaster-General, arrived here yesterday, and is already in charge of his duties. He will devote his time assiduously to the office, and has under consideration some valuable reforms.

A FURTHER DECREASE OF SEVEN MILLIONS IN THE PUBLIC DEBT-THE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORIES-DEPREDATIONS OF THE KICKAPOO INDIANS IN TEXAS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL] The monthly statement of the Public Debt for May

will show a decrease of \$7,000,000. The reason for reducing the number of deposito ries is there are too many of them-about 400 banks have been acting in that capacity. Only \$13,060 are now on deposit in the banks of the cities of New York and Brooklyn combined, while yesterday, seenrities to the amount of \$2,000,000 were in the hands of the Tressurer of the United States. The Bank of Commerce, however, has just withdrawn half a mil-

Commerce, however, has just withdrawn half a million of such securities.

The Kickapoo Indians who now live near Painted Rock Crossing, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, and are devastating the vast pastoral regions of Western Texas, went to that country from their reservation near Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1861, to avoid participation in the war of the Rebellion. While on the way they were met near the line of Indian Territory by a force of Confederates under Jack Haylor, a cruel frontier fighter, who at one time recommended extermination as the true way of treating Indians. In this attack some of the principal men of the tribe, together with women and children, were killed. The majority of these finally reached Mexico, where they swore vengeance against all Texans, and ever since have been making raids into Texas, killing many whites and stealing horses. Major Moore of San Antonio, now in Washington, has just completed an extensive trip of sev-

raids into Texas, killing many whites and stealing horses. Major Moore of San Antonio, now in Washington, has just completed an extensive trip of several thousand miles through the regions infested by these savages, and ascertained that they are anxious to return to their people on the reservation in Kansas, or rather the new reservation in the Indian Territory, set aside for them by a recent act of Congress. They, however, will not trust themselves in Texas without an escort of troops. Major Moore, by appointment, had a conference with Commissioner Parker yesterday, during which he laid the matter fully before him, recommending that an officer be detached for the purpose of conferring with the Indians, and arranging for their return. The Major showed that such a course would relieve the Texan frontier from great evils, and possibly avert an expensive campaign. The Commissioner took the subject under consideration, and stated he would also lay it before the Secretary of the Interior; and at the same time said he had no doubt action would immediately be taken, provided the laws of Congress would permit.

President Grant on Saturday stated to Judge Pascal, who called upon him in behalf of Gov. Pease of Texas, that the time for holding the election in that State and in Mississippi would not be decided until after the election in Virginia. He thought the best time would be between the times of storing grains and the commencement of the cotton picking season. Mr. Pascal suggested the first Monday in Angust had always been election day in Texas. The President said he should direct Gen. Reynolds to proceed with the work of registration, and remarked that he had mentioned the first Monday in November to Mayor Moore, but had immediately corrected himself by suggesting an earlier day. The President had been informed by gentlemen, upon whom he had himself by suggesting an earlier day. The President had been informed by gentlemen, upon whom he had much reliance, that the division in the Union party would be healed, and he earnestly hoped such would

would be healed, and he earnestly hoped such would be the case.

The most that can be reliably ascertained of the instructions to Minister Motley is that they are more of a general than a specific character, and do not contemplate any speedy action on his part with regard to the Alabama and other claims, in view of the present sentiment in England upon the subject, if for no other reason. Mr. Motley will inform Her Majesty's Government of the desire of our own to adjust all pending questions on a basis that will strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries.

The supply of fractional currency in the Treasury being exhausted, no new fractional notes or notes of the denominations of \$1 and \$2 will be issued in ex-change for old currency until the new plates and water-marked paper recently ordered by the Secre-

tary are ready, which will be about the first of next July.

The President has appointed Samuel B. Ruggles of New-York delegate to the soventh tession of the International Statistical Congress, to be held at the Hague. H. G. Sickles has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Pennsylvania. The following have been appointed Postmasters: James O. Leach, at Ballston, N. Y.; Samuel Henderson, at Santa Clara, Cal.; James E. Hoag, at Coxackie, N. Y.; Adeline Livingston, at Greenville, Ala.; Frederick Ball, at La Grange, Ga.; O. Z. Olin, at Waukesha, Wis.; George M. Howlett, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; T. M. Campbell, at Booneville, Mo.

Mo.
Commodore William C. West has been appointed to duty at the Naval Observatory. Paymaster J. S. Gulick has been ordered to the Franklin, and as Fleet Paymaster of the European Squadron, relieving Paymaster Bradford, who is ordered to return to Naw York.

-York, as United States Consul at Liverpool reports to the Department of State the rescue of the crews of the American vessels Condral of Boston, and Dency of Bucksport, by a Spanish bark; both having been lost at sea. The officers and crews were brought to

The President to-day, signed the commission of the Hon, W. H. H. Terrell as Third Assistant Postthe Hon. W. H. H. Perren as a fine a smatter-General.

Capt. George Brown, who commanded the ram Stonewall on her passage to Japan, returned home and reported to the Navy Department. He brings favorable reports as to the health of officers and crews of the Asiatic Squadron, and says that affairs in Japan are rapidly approaching a peace basis.

LOUIS H. DOUGLASS STILL IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The Washington Chronicle gives the following explanation in reference to the correspondence between Frederick Donglass, jr., and Mr. Wolf, Register of Deeds for this District:

A cotemporary, in giving publicity to the correspondence, falls into the error of stating that Mr. Frederick Douglass, jr., the above applicant, is "the colored printer at the Government office," whose application for admission to the Typographical Union of this city has created such an excitement among the members of the "art preservative." This is a mistake. The colored printer who asks for employment in the office of Register Wolf is a younger brother of Louis H. Douglass, who "is the colored printer at the Government office," and who, it is understood, will remain in his present position to test the plucial Union.

Register Wolf has favorable considered the application Register Wolf has favorably considered the application of Frederick Douglass, jr., and the latter will assume the duties of a clerical position in his office immediately.

CAPTURE OF EXPRESS ROBBERS.

WHEELING, Va., May 22.—Dispatches received his morning announce the capture of the men who obbed the Harnden's Express Messenger in Baltimore, a ew days since. The robbers were concealed in the voods near Swanton, Md. All the money and valuables

THE NEW MINISTER TO MEXICO. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 23 .- Mr. Nelson, Minister to Mexico, leaves to-morrow morning for his post of duty. He goes via New Orleans and Havana.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE NEW STATE PRISON. ALBANY, May 22 .- Gov. Hoffman has appointed the following Commissioners to locate the proposed new Slate Prison: Joseph Warren of Eric, Robert Earl of Herkimer; Charles H. Winfield of Orange; Gayord B. Hubbell of Westchester; Theodore W. Dwight of

His family and the Secretary of Legation accompany

ABOUT "BRITISH GOLD."

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTORS TO THE AMERICAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

We have already printed in full, precisely as ent to us from the office of the American Free Trade League, the list of contributors which they were so slow and apporently reluctant in furnishing. We now submit their list to an incomplete but still suggestive analysis. Mahlon Sands, Secretary of the League, contributed in

100 00 50 00 Grand Total \$6,777 10 A. B. Sands & Co., at No. 141 William-st., are very heavy

ers of drugs. A correspondent on Saturday showed Mr. Sands's family connection with the Barings of London. Next to the Secretary and his tribe, the heaviest conributor is the Treasurer, who has given as follows:

over of the American Free Trade League, but he is the chief in the firm of C. H. Marshall & Co., which controls the old "Black Ball Line of Liverpool Packets," This firm has an office at No. 58 Burling Silp, and issues a ciralar which contains the following paragraph: "Drafts for any amount, from £1 upwards, on the Royal Bank of Ireland, and on Messrs. C. H. Marshall & Co., Liverpool and London, payable at sight."

Minturn & Co., come next in the list of contributors, nd their subscriptions run thus:

Total.... Grinnell, Minturn & Co. are shipping and commission

nerchants, doing business at No. 78 South-st. They own a line of London packets, and, of course, are deeply interested in British trade. Mr. Minturn was said by our orrespondent on Saturday to be a brother-in-law to one of the great firm of Baring Brothers of London.

Thomas Holland comes next with the following contri-Mr. Holland is an Englishman by birth and a retired

New-England merchant. The sum of \$1,106 so is credited to "Cash," and whence the pockets from which it came are fed is a matter open

Next in order among these munificent contributors is James M. Brown of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co. Mr. Brown, we believe, is also of English birth. He not only made the round and generous individual contribution of \$1,000, but the firm itself gave \$175 additional. Alfred Pell, sr., and Alfred Pell, jr., President and Secretary of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, at No. 45 William-st., with a little assistance

from R. Pell and from D. C. Pell, and from the Company itself, succeeded in turning \$842 70 into the treasury of W. Butler Duncan of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., contributed \$600 in two installments. The firm are well-known bankers, with extensive foreign connections. Samuel McLean & Co., importers of dry goods, also contributed \$600, and Wm. Jessop & Sons, importers of steel

and iron, contributed \$575. Phelps, Maitland & Co., commission merchants, gave, under various names, \$350.

The four firms of H. Barbey & Co., importers of silks:

Naylor & Co., importers of iron and steel; and H. W. T. Mali & Co. and Benkard & Hutton, importers of dry goods, contributed \$500 each. H. W. T. Mali is Consul-General of Belgium, and Chas. Mali, his partner in the importation of cloths, is also a separate contributor. Geo. C. Ward, banker, and W. D. Morgan, agent, like wise contributed \$500 apiece. Mr. Ward is the agent of

the Baring Brothers. The following contributions are also noteworthy, as oming from importers, shipping merchants, bankers, and others directly interested in Foreign Trade :

L. Solomon & Bro. A. McLane The above list includes all the contributions to the

Lengue exceeding \$100, and foots up \$29,372 20. To this may be added Williams & Guion, agents of the Liverpool Steamship Line, \$100; Queen Insurance Co. of London, \$25; Oeirich & Co., Bremen Steamship Line, \$25; Arthur Kimber, agent of a London banking house, \$25. The whole amount of subscriptions, as reported by the Treasurer of the Free Trade League, is \$40,699 13. It is thus seen that three-fourths of all the material support recelved by the League has been from those pecuniarily interested in Fereign Trade, if not merely the agents and

THE MADRID SCANDAL.

CARD FROM MINISTER HALE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: An atrocious libel, signed by Horatio J. Perry, appeared in THE TRIBUNE of March 7, charging me with abusing my franchise for the importation of goods free of duty. I should not have felt myself called upon to answer, had I not seen, to my surprise, that the ournals of New-York give credit to falsehoods so outrageous, that their improbability appears upon the face of them. Can it be seriously believed for a moment that I, coming to Spain a stranger, ignorant of the language and customs of the country, should immediately commence relations with a commercial establishment for the importation of merchandise, under my diplomatic franchise ! I desire now to give you all the facts in this case, and as the falsehood has been widely circulated, and my conduct severely criticised, I trust you will give equal ublicity to the refutation which I propose to make at this time, and let every one who feels any interest in the subject judge how far I am obnoxious to just censure in this matter. When I came to Spain, I was of course unacquainted with the people, their laws, manners cus-toms, and language, but I felt great confidence in the friendship of the Secretary of this Legation, he being a pative of my own State, and indebted, partialy at least, to my recommendation for position. With how much justice I relied on him the following narrative will disclose. It being impossible to find a furnished house, I was obliged to take one unfurnished, and Mr. Perry explained to me the laws of Spain on the subject of impor. tation of furniture, &c., free of duty, by members of the Diplomatic body; a Minister being entitled to import articles, the duties on which should not exceed seven thousand dollars; a Chargé d'Affaires, three thousand, &c., and described to me somewhat minutely, the steps to be taken to enable me to use and and enjoy the privi. lege thus given by the laws of Spain. After hearing him somewhat at length, I said to him in substance, that as he understood the matter perfectly, and I knew nothing about it-he having had the experience of furnishing his own house under the law-he would oblige me if he would take the whole matter into his own hands and manage the affair for me. To this he willingly assented. I gave him only one caution, which I impressed upon him most particularly, and that was in regard to the smount, that he should be careful to fall below, rather than exceed the amount usually drawn by Ministers. Mr. Perry having then taken sole charge of this matter for me I felt much relieved, and gave everything up to

him, having not the slightest fear that the confidence

thus placed in him would be betrayed. With what propriety I had relied on Mr. Perry's honor, let the following facts show. Mr. Perry made' every application for the free admission of goods by me under my privilege, himself; his applications were uniformly written in the Spanish language, and every article for which admission was desired particulary described, and always signed by me when presented to me by Mr. Perry, without my even knowing the contents, such confidence had I in his honor. And this petition for the free admission of goods, of the 1st of October, 1866, which he so particularly describes, was written by him like all the others, and like wise signed by me without my knowing the contents. Immediately after reading Mr. Perry's statement in his letter of March 2, I went to the State Department and asked to see all the petitions for the admission of goods under my diplomatic franchise. They were at once shown to me. I examined them in the presence of two witnesses familiar with the handwriting of Mr. Perry, and the all saw that every one of these petitions was written in the Spanish language, and in Mr. Perry's handwriting.
Mr. Perry states that "Mr. Asense said he had been charged with this affair, and by the instruction of the Minister, the wishes of the Government being entirely conciliatory, it had been decided to call me, and by me to communicate these things to Mr. Hale, as the mode least wounding to his pride, and best calculated to arrive at the object proposed. I at first declined to take any part in the matter, but considered afterward that it was my duty." To this I remark, that it was a piece of great for bearance and magnanimity on the part of Mr. Perry to decline to take any part in censuring me for an act that he and no one else had performed. And it must have been a great sacrifice on his part to be obliged to break the matter to me, as he says, as kindly as possible, of this breach of propricty for an act for which he only was re-sponsible. When Mr. Perry was informed, as he says he was, of this irregularity, or breach of propriety in making these requests for importations, did not common honesty require him at once candidly to say to the Government official: "You are wrong; Mr. Hale knows has done nothing about importation except what has Mr. Marshall, not only performs the duties of Trens- been done by me in his name. If there is any censure it does not fall on him, for he has had nothing to do in thi affair, save what I have done for him in his name and be half." Especially when Mr. Perry was made aware, as he says he was in 1867, through a trustworthy channel that a Cabinet Council had been held to consider what was best to be done in view of the repeated com plaints from the officers of the customs of the abuse by Mr. Hale of his franchise for the importation of articles free of duty," especially. I say, was it his duty to have made this explanation, which he alone could give. As concerns myself, I had no agency, direct or indirect, in the matter of importations under my diplomatic privilege, except to sign unread petitions in the Spanish language, written by Mr. Perry, and presented to me by him

for my signature. It would appear, then, if any goods were imported in my name for a commercial establishment in this city, inder my diplomatic franchise, as Mr. Perry asserts, since all the petitions were written by him, he undoubtedly knew their destination, and the commercial establishment for which they were imported, and on whose credit and for whose benefit they were sold. Again, Mr. Perry says: "I confess that I still hoped, also, that there might be some explanation. In this I was disappointed. I broke the matter to Mr. Hale as kindly and even tenderly as possible, but his agitation did not permit him to make any reply." If for agitation he had substituted the word astonishment, there would have been some truth in this assertion, for I confess I was surprised, extremely so, to learn, as I then did for the first time, that my confidence had been betrayed, that the man whom I had trusted to make these communications for me to the Spanish Government had played false and made petitions in my nature for goods which were not for me, were never received by me, and had been, as he now says, introduced for a commercial establishment. The statement of Mr. Perry that, at his suggestion, I "immediately addressed a letter to the commercial house in question, who, it seems, were in possession of still another order furnished them by Mr. H." &c., is false. I had no knowledge of any such house as that named by Mr. Perry, as [Calle Capellanes, 10; the only establishments which I knew were the two housesone for furniture and the other carpets-who were en gaged in furnishing my house-neither of which was in Calle Capellanes. I requested Mr. Perry to address a letter to the merchant who was supplying me with carpets, curtains, &c., revoking one order which he still had for importation in my name. Never after did I trust Mr. Perry with the authority to indroduce any goods for me, under my franchise, and I have never heard of any complaint made since then.

Were I at all desirous of entering upon this kind of attack, which Mr. Perry has adopted, I have long had in my possession a list of his own importations, which was given me unsolicited, by a person who had taken the pains to look them'up ; which amount to \$6,750 in six years, and in which list figure nine carriages, eight of which were imported in the short space of three years. Also there appears on this list sixty-seven boxes of wine. But enough of this.

On the 1st day of April last, at the procurement of Mr. Perry, an attack was made on me in the Cortes, upon which no action was had nor expected. But it furnished him what he sought, an opportunity to send a telegram to the New-York press, containing the following paragraph : "La Politica, Serrano's organ, declares that it knows facts relative to Mr. Hale's smuggling, which it describes as flagitious, and insists upon having the documents." In this attack there was something tangible, which might be met. Accordingly I at once sent the extract to Marshal Serrano, without comment. On the next day he promptly sent me a reply in Spanish, of which the fellowing is a literal translation :

TO His Excellency, Mr. Halb, Minister of the United States of America, in Madrid, My Dran Stn. (and of all my consideration:) "I have to inform you in reply to your note, that I have never had say kind of participation in the periodical to which the same refers, and with whose Director I am only united by the bonds of friendship, and the colitical relations which are natural among public men of similar ideas. ought equally to make known to you that having spoken of this matter to the Director of 'La Politica,' he has said that he did not rengamber that his journal had occupied itself with the question in the way that the note indicates. I have then the greatest pleasure in laying before you fitter, if upon any occasion it might be useful to you as a bistorical docu-

ment. I reiterate to you the assurances of my high consideration and distinguished friendship. Your very obedient servant, &c. &c. &c.

Madrid, 17th April, 1869.

I trust I have disposed of this matter of smuggling, rought against me by the Secretary of this Legation, satisfactory to all who are willing to know the truth; and it is only for such I write. Whatever other charges falseheed and malignity may fabricate and publish, I hold myself ready to answer, when they are known.

Very respectfully, yours, JOHN P. HALE. Madrid, April 30, 1899.

CARD FROM MR. SMALLEY. To the Edstor of The Tribune.

Sir: You have printed a letter from Mr. Hale, nominally in reply to my testimony concerning his hostility to the Republic in Spain, but mainly occupied with a complaint that I had no right to publish that testimony. Mr. Hale does not seem to be aware that by putting in such a plea he admits the truth of my charges against him. But I don't care to press that point; I pre-fer to deal frankly with his accusations. He asserts that I was a guest in his family, that I entered his house as a "disguised foe," that I "retailed in the public press the unrestrained conversation of this family circle;" and he adds the ludierous allegation that I was admitted as a

are simply and entirely untrue. The only pretext for them, and the only necessity for oticing them, arises out of a printer's error in my first letter. To show that all my prepossessions were in Mr. Hale's favor, I referred in that letter to my early admiration for his anti-Slavery career, and added that in Madrid I was indebted to him "for a cordial reception, and for many more offers of hospitality than I was able to accept." You printed it, "that I was able to accept," an awkward blunder, which has brought down on my head a good deal of abuse from Mr. Hale, and from amiable Democratic journals which have undertaken his defense.

member of his family. My reply is that these assertions

To the assertion that I forgot the ordinary obligations of social intercourse, and printed private conversation, I reply by quoting from my original letter this passage: be said that I begin here to touch on matters which I must have learned from private conversation, I answer that they are the common talk of Madrid, and that not only Americans, but Spaniards and even Englishmen express their amazement that the cause of Spanish freedom should find some of its worst enemies in his own words in respect to a movement with which every true American must sympathize are uniformly those of discouragement and depreciation." And I now say, as I said less explicitly in my reply to Mr. Fogg, that the frequent Madrid remark upon Mr. Hale's hostility to the Republican movement in Spain was confirmed by his own declarations, publicly made in public receptions at the United States Legation. I am at a loss to know what rule of propriety could be framed that should forbid me to state what Mr. Hale was saying to everybody in Madrid who would listen to him, and which I heard from many sources as well as from himself-the matter

being in itself not private, but of grave public interest. Against all this evidence Mr. Hale has nothing to offer but the statement that he advised and tendered an of. ficial recognition to the Provisional Government last October. He alleges this fact as proof that he was not, some months later, an opponent of the Republican party, which, at the date of the act referred to, had no existence. I think I may leave that point-and there is no.

In refuting Mr. Hale's personal calumnies, I probably treat them with a respect they do not deserve. At any rate, I take leave finally of them and of him. Inquiries about the Republicanism of a United States Minister to Spain were important at the time I first wrote, but they have ceased to be so now that he has been removed from office, under tirreumstances which might fairly excuse me from discussing with him any question of propriety or etyquette. I am, &c.,

Tribune Office, London, May 7th, 1869.

POLITICAL.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION-NO NOMI.

NATIONS-A DISGRACEFUL ROW. The Republican State Convention, which assembled at Nashvillo on the 20th inst. to nominate candid dates for Governor, and a Governor of which we have had but a very brief account heretofore, seems to have been an extremely unruly and disgraceful body. From such accounts as have now come to hand, it appears that on the day of meeting (20th the Convention, according to the report of The Nacht ville Times, was called to order at 11 a. m. by Mr. A. M. Cate, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Immediately, Judge Houck started up and nominated Pearns for the Chair; simultaneously, another gentleman started up and nominated the Hon. R. R. Butler. The confession therefore became immense, and the Chairman for the Chair; simultaneously, another gentlementstarted up and nominated the Hon. R. R. Butter. The confusion therefrom became immense, and the Chairman hibored for half an hour with the gavel in a vain endeavor to restore order. Before order could be properly had, Judge Houck again junged on a bench and put the vote immed upon the Pearne nomination; and declared it carried in favor of Pearne. The same thing was done in regard to Butter, and both gentlemen moved up to the stand and stood on either side of Mr. Cate, who continued to hold his position. Mr. Pearne sought an opportunity to address the meeting, but could not obtain it by reason of the vociferous cries for Butter, nixed with equality loud and vehement shout for Pearne. Mr. Cate made strenuous efforts to bring order out of the chaos that prevailed. When something like a lull would occur Pearne again would essay to address the assemblage, but would be again prevented by a repetition of the former noises. He continued, however, to hold his position and to shake his fist and his head alternately at Mr. Cate and the audience, vociferating "Thave rights in this Convention and I will be heard." This thing continued to about 12) o'clock, when cries came from all parts of the Hall to "adjourn to 2 o'clock."

This motion after much confusion prevailed. At 2 o'clock the Convention reassembled, Mr. Cate in the chair, and Messrs, Pearne and Butler both claiming the chairmaniship. Mr. Butler proposed that himself and Mr. Pearne both withdraw, which Mr. P. declined. Various motions and propositions were offered, most of which were out of order, and general contusion and disorder reigned till about 5½ p. m., when a squabble took place near the Speaker's stand (the Convention was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives) between two gentlemen who disagreed on the qualifications of Stokes and Senter, which quickly came to blows; pistols were pulled out; a general rush was made over tables, chairs and benches; the Secretary's desk was overturned; the police ve

general rush was unde over tables, chairs and because, the Secretary's desk was overturned; the police were called on, and for a moment it appeared as though most of the delegates wished to take a hand in the fray. The police succeeded in effecting peace, and took out the irate parties without bloodshed. This totally demoralized the convention, and there was no slonger any semblance of order. Every one sat and stood round indiscriminately, but Mr. Care still held the chair and reared his tall form annual the general week. At about 64 o'clock, the chairman put a

general wreck. At about 61 o'clock, the chairman put inclion that the Convention adjourn to 10 o'clock on the 21st, which was carried without a dissenting voice. The remainder of the proceedings (or rather of the disorder) we copy, in the absence of any other report, from a dispatch to The Cincinnati Commercial dated Nashville

a dispatch to The Cincinnati Commercial dated Nashville, May 21, as follows:

The disgraceful and riotous scenes of yesterday were resument to-day in the Radical State Convention two minutes after the doors were thrown open, and had it not been for the presence of a large force of Metropolitan police to-day would have been a bloody one in the annals of Tennessee. At 10 o'clock, when the doors of the House of Representatives were thrown open, the Rev. Dr. Pearne, the Senter chairman, was found alone in the hall, occupying the chair, gavel in hand, and looking the picture of gravity and dignity. He had stolen a march on the Stokesites by reason of Senter's friends having control of the building. The doors once open, Congressman Butler, the rival aspiring chairman, made a hasty stride for the chair, he having secured a gavel for the occasion. On mounting the platform both commenced together to call the Convention to order; but order there was none, as the rival factions commenced an unearthly yelling, all the efforts of the police to preserve order being perfectly futile. At intervals when the noise would partially subside, the Chairman would essay to speak, but this would be the signal for a furious howl, which would be tesumed as soon as any member essayed to speak, no matter who he was.

This state of affairs, relieved by occasional passing of

this would be the signal for a furious howl, which would be resumed as soon as any member essayed to speak, no matter who he was.

This state of affairs, relieved by occasional passing of the ile, and of the d-d lie, continued for fully three hours, the crewded galleries all this time hugely enjoying the sport. At the time the confusion was at the highest, half a dozen policemen were on the reporters' table, clutching at belligerent Senterites who had essayed to wallop the Stokes Chairman. A lull in the pandemonium enabled delegates to move an adjournment, which was carried, and Dr. Pearne retired from the Chair. No sconer had he vacated than the Stokes Chairman rapped his gavel and called the Convention to order. A stentorian voice at once ordered the Senterites to remain, which they did, and the Babel of voices commenced with renewed vigor. Any attempt to make nominations was simply out of the question, the uncarthly gealls continuing with more or less vigor until numbers were hoarse or worn out. At times the scene was ludicrous in the extreme, and was richly enloyed by the outsilers. At last, when it became quite apparent that nothing could be done, the Convention broke up, and thus the matter stands. The Radical party of Tennessee is now fairly split, and it is announced that both Senter and Stokes will run for Governor. There will not be any Congervative candidate, however, a fact which may have a good effect, as it will place the others in competition to secure the Conservative vote. It is reasonably certain that Senter will be elected, as he has the advantage of being now the Acting Governor, and thus controls registration and other State machinery which can operate in his favor, Both parties are lipiding meetings to-night, and blood is up to poling heat. The police, however, are vigilant, and produce a healthy restraint on the beligerents.

Another dispatch says:

Another dispatch says:
Senter and Stokes, spoke last night (20th) to parties of their supporters. Senter said the day would come when Rebols would be enfranchised, but it was a long way off.
Stokes declared in favor of giving rebels who remain d at home and behaved themselves the right of suffrage.